

## THE PACIFIC

## Commercial Advertiser

WALTER G. SMITH - EDITOR

MONDAY : : SEPTEMBER 21

## DISTRICT CITY SCHOOLS.

Districting the schools of Honolulu is an idea that the Board of Education will likely soon consider. It is not a new conception, but was publicly advocated some years ago. There are many reasons in favor of mapping out the city plot into school districts with fixed bounds. One of the most obvious is that it would bring individual schools near the homes of the pupils attending them. As it is now, hundreds of children travel distances measuring miles to attend school. Many do so who live within close reach of another school than the one they attend. The more convenient school may be—at present undoubtedly is in every instance—crowded. It is perhaps gone past because the child's family had moved from another part of town, but preferred to keep the child in the school he originally entered. Then the nearest school may have its attendance largely of pupils born to a different tongue and bred to diverse manners from the child, which, leaving all questions of color and race out of the account, make conditions amounting to a serious handicap for the child in his educational progress. This condition incident to Honolulu's polyglot population is working another way at present, in its bringing a crush of various nationalities to the grades of the High school group. The result is a crowding out of children to whom that group of schools would be most congenial and most convenient, not least in some instances because elder children of the same family had worked their way up from the primary of the same group.

No doubt it would be an advantage to children of alien tongues to be grouped in schools apart from those born to English, as they need special methods of tuition for which time cannot be afforded in greatly mixed schools without injustice to the English-speaking pupils. Where such grouping can be done without factitious herding or drawing children from a distance for the purpose, it would be of beneficial effect all round in the city system of public schools. The object can be effected without making invidious distinctions between races or tongues in no better way, probably, than by dividing the city into districts and providing any one district with just as good a school house and teaching staff as any other district. There has been the beginning of such a system at that here advocated in existence since the establishment of Kalaupapa school at Palama and Kaahumanu school at Kulaokahua. By a judicious location of the new Royal school and the substitution of the small old schools Kawaiahao way with one respectable edifice convenient to the Kawaiahao and Kakaako districts very substantial progress would be made in the right direction.

As the English-speaking residents have for a considerable time past shown a tendency to cluster in certain sections, the institution of district schools would go far to solve the difficult problems of popular education which have hitherto prevailed. As pupils of alien race and tongue advanced in knowledge and general western habits in the district schools, they would be entitled as fast as they could pass reasonable tests to enter the High school. At this stage they would not be either an uncongenial or a retarding element there. As a matter of course, High school accommodation would under such a system have to be increased. High schools in mainland cities are common which have an attendance of a thousand and upward. It would be more economical here, as well as having other advantages, to have a single High school large enough to receive promotions from all the district schools than to establish small institutions of that class.

With the absolute necessity of very greatly increasing the school accommodation of Honolulu now confronting the Board of Education, there is an opportunity of devising a system of district schools which, it is hoped, will not be left unimproved.

The Home Rulers hold their convention this week, although so far as anyone has been able to learn there have been no primaries for the selection of delegates. Still that need not make much difference. Wilcox will no doubt appear with the same old smile and the same old list which he has used so effectively in past conventions.

The Republican County Committee which meets for organization tonight must bear the brunt of the campaign in Oahu county. The Territorial Executive Committee will have its hands full very soon in getting ready for the next legislative battle.

The Democrats may perhaps be pardoned for showing some activity just before a presidential election. Some of them no doubt expect a national calamity which might land a Democrat in the executive chair.

Peter High hits the nail squarely on the head, when he says that the policy of the labor unions is having just the

opposite effect from that intended, in its dealings with Asiatics. It is not strange that Oriental can underbid American contractors when the latter has to deal with labor which kicks at working more than forty-eight hours in a week.

The Board of Health is exhibiting wisdom in attempting to locate the proposed new insane asylum as far from the city as possible. The further from Honolulu a site is selected the less likelihood there is of its being disturbed within a few years by the extension of the residence districts.

Judge Gear will probably render his decision today, turning loose upon the community another batch of criminals—unless some other court prevents it. The second judge's solicitude for criminals seems only equaled by his interest in minor heirs to wealthy estates.

"The Recollections and Reflections" of Col. Thos. Fitch are becoming more interesting each week. Sunday's chapter was of especial interest to the people of Hawaii, dealing as it did with characters well known to them.

Sheriff Andrews seems to have received the unanimous endorsement of the Hilo Republicans in the face of the fight which a portion of the Honolulu and Hilo press made against him.

Ten days of camp experience such as Co. "F" has had does the National Guard more good than a year of the ordinary routine drills.

## FAMOUS HIGH CHIEF OF APIA IS DYING

TUTUILA, (Samoa), August 25.—Seumanutafa, the high chief of Apia, is dying. He is the chief who rendered noble service to the United States during the great hurricane of 1889 and received recognition for his assistance in saving the lives of the shipwrecked men. Although the Germans were fighting against his party at that time, when he saw his enemies cast upon the beach he took them under his care and allowed no one to interfere with them. His son-in-law, Judge Gurr of Tutuila, who was with him during the troubles of 1889, proceeds today to Apia to attend him. There have been continuous rains in Tutuila during the so-called "dry season." The crops for the year have been considerably reduced and the drying of the nut stopped for the present.

## A Strange Accident.

"The rejection of the canal treaty by Colombia," said a gentleman recently who has been following affairs in that country very closely for the last several years, "reminds me of one of the numerous revolutions in that republic, and how it was brought to an end by an accident. I don't remember which one it was—I mean its number, for I have lost my memorandum in which I had the revolutions of the last 40 years arranged alphabetically—that is, the name of the rebel leader, with each one numbered. Admiral Jewett, Captain McCalla and another American naval officer named Judd, were central figures in the tragedy that brought the revolution to a sudden termination. Admiral Jewett, it seems, who was in charge of the American forces at Colon, sent McCalla ashore with a detachment of men to protect the American interests. Jewett wanted to get away and determined, without warrant or authority, to get the rebel leader and talk the matter over with him. He sent for the fellow—I've forgotten his name—and he came down to meet the Admiral. In the meantime the rebels, fearing that something might happen to their chief, captured Judd and took him to the mountains near where the conference was to take place, to watch the palaver from afar, telling Judd that if any harm befell their leader his life would pay the penalty. Before Jewett arrived, it seems, the Americans learned of the capture of Judd, and the rebels guarding him being in sight, they took the rebel chief, placed a rope around his neck and made him stand upon a flat car in full view of the rebels in the mountains. It was not their purpose to injure him, only to secure the release of Judd. But in some way the car got started down hill, the chief was yanked from the car and suspended in mid-air. Every one was so surprised they never thought of cutting the rope for some time, and when they did so the rebel leader was dead and the revolution had thus been brought to an end. But that does not end the story: One of the officers, a gallant fellow, who was afterward released by the rebels, became ill and was sent to New York. He was later sent to the insane asylum where he is at this time, laboring under the hallucination that the rebels are still after him. It seems that when he left Colon he had a large chunk of silver and when he left the steamer at New York he wandered about the streets aimlessly for a time, being finally taken care of by the police, then sent to the asylum.—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

## THE REAL THING WANTED.

Christian Science Mamma: "He must imagine he has the colic." "I wish he'd imagine I'm walking the floor with him."—Puck.

**A.B.C. BEERS**  
Guaranteed Pure.  
None So Good.  
Sold Everywhere.

## TIME BRINGS CHANGES.

## Order From the Pacific Coast for Nickels and 1-Cent Pieces.

The treasury department has received an order for 5,000 nickels and 2,000 1-cent pieces from the Pacific coast. The order is from the subtreasury at San Francisco. Five years ago such an order from the subtreasury would have been regarded in the nature of a mistake somewhere, and the chances are that an inquiry would have been put on foot to ascertain if these coins were really wanted. But times change on the Pacific coast as elsewhere, and the despised small coins are coming into use there in greater quantities every day.

Just what started the use of nickels and pennies on the coast is not definitely known, but treasury officials say that its beginning was during the Spanish-American war, or rather during the existence of the war taxes imposed at that time. These war taxes called for stamps on different articles, and officials of the government in selling the stamps gave the proper change in pennies and nickels. Purchasers of the stamps began to find the small coins useful in this way and in others, and for several years now the Pacific coast people have begun to acquire a habit which they always despised in Eastern people.

It is a well known fact that a cent was a rare thing on the Pacific coast five years ago, so far as trade was concerned, and nothing was sold from the stores that called for change in cents. The Eastern bargain counter, with its "49 cents" and its "1.98" placards and other features attractive to female shoppers was unknown. Everything was sold in even money and paid for that way. Even the 5-cent piece was rare. The 10-cent piece was practically the smallest piece in circulation. If an article worth ten cents was purchased and the purchaser tendered a 25-cent piece, the chances were that the merchant would hand him ten cents in change, merely because he did not have the other five cents to make the change.

The Pacific coast people do not now like to carry small change, and the order that has been received is a comparatively small one, but to treasury officials it reveals the fact that the habit is growing and indicates that in a few years the nickel and the penny will be in general use in a section of the country heretofore having no regard for them.

The same thing was true of parts of the South until eight or ten years ago, but the objections to the small coins there have been almost overcome. They are still not so generally used there as in the East and portions of the West, and there are still many places in the South where the nickel is the smallest coin accepted in trade and general use.—Washington Star.

## LODGE NOTICES

## ORDER EASTERN STAR

Leah Chapter, No. 2, Order of the Eastern Star, will hold their regular meeting on Monday evening, September 21, at 8:30 o'clock, at Masonic Temple.

NOVA J. GALBRAITH, Secretary.

## EXCELSIOR LODGE NO. 1, I. O. O. F.



THERE WILL BE A REGULAR meeting of Excelsior Lodge No. 1, I. O. O. F., at ELKS HALL, Beretania and Miller streets, every Tuesday evening, at 7:30 o'clock.

## REGULAR MEETING.

Tuesday, Sept. 22. Members of Harmony Lodge and all visiting brethren are cordially invited to attend.

L. PETRIE, N. G.

L. L. LA PIERRE, Secretary.

## CAPT. COOK LODGE.

SONS OF ST. GEORGE, NO. 353.

THE REGULAR MEETING OF THE above Lodge will be held in San Antonio Hall, Vineyard street, on Monday, September 28th, at 7:30 o'clock.

## By order.

REGULAR MEETING.

GEO. W. HAYSELDEN, Secretary.

## NOTICE.

A competitive examination for the position of Food Commissioner of the Board of Health will be held at the office of the Board, on September 28 and 29, 1903. The above examination is open to all applicants.

C. B. COOPER, M. D., President Board of Health.

## NOTICE.

## POWER OF ATTORNEY.

During the absence of Chong Kim Sing, manager of Yee Chong Company, from Lahaina, Maui, Territory of Hawaii, K. F. Tin Pow will act as manager of said company with full powers. Dated Lahaina, Maui, Sept. 8, 1903.

YEE CHONG CO., By Chong Kim Sing.

## NOTICE.

## POWER OF ATTORNEY.

During the absence of Ho Leong, manager of Sing Wo Co., from the Territory of Hawaii, C. Kam Seu will act as manager of said company with full powers.

Dated September 8, 1903.

SING WO COMPANY, By Ho Leong.

## Aching Joints

In the fingers, toes, arms, and other parts of the body, are joints that are inflamed and swollen by rheumatism—that acid condition of the blood which affects the muscles also.

Sufferers dread to move, especially after sitting or lying long, and their condition is commonly worse in wet weather.

"It has been a long time since we have been without Hood's Sarsaparilla. My father thinks he could not be without it. He has been troubled with rheumatism since he was a boy, and Hood's Sarsaparilla is the only medicine he can take that will enable him to take his place in the field." Miss ADA DORT, Sidney, Iowa.

## Hood's Sarsaparilla and Pills

Remove the cause of rheumatism—no outward application can. Take them.

## Hollister's Roach Food

KILLS COCKROACHES

25c

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HOLLISTER DRUG CO.,  
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But Beautiful Eyes Are Not Always Perfect Eyes. They may need help as well as the other kind, possibly more so. We believe "Our help" is the kind you need—for it's the kind that helps. It costs nothing to find out. Just your time.

H. F. Wichman & Co., Ltd.  
Optical department, "Exclusively Optics," Fort street.

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Phone Blue 2741

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Hawley's Millinery Parlors

Ladies are invited to attend the Fall Opening of French Pattern Hats and Bonnets at her millinery parlors, Boston Building, Fort street.

## The Beer of Distinction



SOLD EVERYWHERE.  
S. I. SHAW & CO., Agts.  
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## Hunters!

The Shooting Season  
Opens September 15th

## USE THE BEST CARTRIDGE

The special load of

WALSRODE POWDER

A full line of

## Pacific Smokeless Cartridges

Loaded with Dupont Powder.

Sold by the

## PACIFIC HARDWARE CO., LTD.

Fort and Merchant Streets.

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS

in Carved Ivory, Sandal Wood, Ebony and Teak. Silks, Linens, Embroideries, Rattan Goods, Chinaware, Etc., Etc.

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or

## Are You Serving Annoyance?

## CONVENIENCE.

Incandescent electric light, always ready for instant use, cleanly, sanitary, pure white light, inexpensive.

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Kerosene lamps with smoke, soot, heat, trimming of wicks, danger of fire and constant refilling. Matches always where you can't find them.

Ring us up for an estimate on wiring your house if you are not now using electricity and we will tell you how little it will cost.

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At right prices call at

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DEPOT OF THE "BOSS OF THE ROAD OVERALLS."

## WM. G. IRWIN &amp; COMPANY, Ltd.

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BOILERS, SUGAR MILLS, COOLERS, BRASS AND LEAD CASTINGS and machinery of every description made to order. Particular attention paid to ship's blacksmithing. Job work executed on shortest notice.

## NOTICE TO DOCTORS

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at

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HACKS Nos. 2, 7, 24, 32, 53, 87, 124, 182.

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## Asti Wines

Best Table Wines in Use. Sold by all Liquor Dealers.

## ICE CREAM

with home-made cake goes well. TRY IT at the

## Miller's Candy Co.

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Cor. Fort and King Streets.

## FINE TOILET SOAPS

25c a Box

Passion Violet  
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Passion Heliotrope

8 CAKES IN BOX, 25 CENTS  
We also carry all the popular American and Foreign Soaps.

Specialty—Prescriptions

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Fort St., Opposite Star Block. Have your old SUITS MADE TO LOOK LIKE NEW. Dyeing and pressing. Tailoring. The renewing of ladies' clothing a specialty. Prices very low. Phone White 2362.

## PHIL. LEINDECKER

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